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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/820,964	03/30/2001	Lev Brouk	GRCN001/02US	3907

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EXAMINER
LEE, PHILIP C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 March 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment and remarks filed on March 27, 2006.

2.   Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.

3.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102

4.   Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zombek et al, U.S. Patent 6,704,768 (hereinafter Zombek).

5.   Zombek was cited in the last office action.

6.   As per claim 9, Zombek taught the invention as claimed comprising:

associating an identifier with an entity that has been authenticated by said message

routing network, wherein said identifier is to be associated with an entity account upon

authentication of said entity with a first service that supports said entity account (col. 20,

lines 35-51; col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 23-29);

receiving, from a second service, a message including said identifier, said message being

directed to a mapped service (e.g. MR) (col. 20, lines 47-52; col. 21, lines 6-13), wherein

said mapped service is an entity account-specific representation of said first service (col.

21, lines 39-53) (i.e. MR represents the service type of the BES or server application) and

acts as a proxy for said first service (i.e. MR acts as proxy between the BES network and

the client network) (fig. 1c; col. 22, lines 50-65); and

translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first

service (col. 32, lines 46-50), wherein said translated message includes said identifier

(col. 20, lines 47-52) and is directed from said mapped service to said first service (col.

21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 22-29).

7.   As per claim 10, Zombek taught the invention as claimed comprising:

a message routing network that enables routing of a message between a first service and a

second service, said message being associated with an account being supported by said

second service, wherein said message routing network is operative to effect a virtual

service (i.e. MR provides mapping of message between the BES and the client

application) through which said first service and said second service communicate,

wherein implementation of said virtual service is supported by a mapping that associates

said virtual service with said account (col. 22, lines 51-61) (i.e. MR acts as a proxy for

mapping client application message with account information (e.g. server ID and service

type) of the registered server).

8.   As per claim 11, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 10 above. Zombek

further taught wherein said message includes an identifier that is associated with said account

(col. 20, lines 47-52; col. 21, lines 6-13).

9.   As per claims 12 and 14, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 10 above.

Zombek further taught wherein mapping is stored by said message routing network, and said

mapping is stored by said second service (col. 22, lines 26-29, 51-59).

10.   As per claim 13, Zombek taught the invention as claimed in claim 12 above. Zombek

further taught wherein said message routing network adds an identifier of said account to a

message being delivered to said second service (col. 15, lines 26-33).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

11.   Claim 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zombek and

Shiozawa, U.S. Patent Application Publication 20010005358 (hereinafter Shiozawa) in view of

Official Notice.

12.   As per claim 1, Zombek taught the invention substantially as claimed for routing an

application-level message (col. 4, lines 36-39) between services in a message routing network,

said application-level message including a header (col. 22, lines 52-54) and one or more of a

body (col. 48, lines 40-41) comprising:

        associating an identifier with an entity that has been authenticated by said message

        routing network, wherein said identifier is to be associated with an entity account upon

authentication of said entity with a first service that supports said entity account (col. 20,

lines 35-51; col. 21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 23-29);

receiving, from a second service, a message including said identifier, said message being

directed to a mapped service (e.g. MR) (col. 20, lines 47-52; col. 21, lines 6-13), wherein

said mapped service is an entity account-specific representation of said first service (col.

21, lines 39-53) (i.e. MR represents the service type of the BES or server application) and

acts as a proxy for said first service (i.e. MR acts as proxy between the BES network and

the client network) (fig. 1c; col. 22, lines 50-65); and

translating, by said message routing network, said message for delivery to said first

service (col. 32, lines 46-50), wherein said translated message includes said identifier

(col. 20, lines 47-52) and is directed from said mapped service to said first service (col.

21, lines 32-53; col. 22, lines 22-29).

13.   Zombek did not teach determine whether a route for a message needs to be modified.

Shiozawa taught a mapped service is operable to determine whether a route for a message needs

to be modified prior to delivering the message to a destination (page 5, paragraphs 73-76); and

when the mapped service determines that said route for the message does not need to be

modified, the message is delivered to the destination (page 5, paragraphs 72 and 73).

14.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Zombek and Shiozawa because Shiozawa's teaching of

determining whether a route for a message needs to be modified would increase the reliability of

Zombek's system by allowing restoration of data transmission in case of fault occurrence

without undesired reduction in efficiency on the use of network bandwidth (page 1, paragraphs 1

and 9).

15.   Zombek and Shiozawa did not teach an attachment. "Official Notice" is taken for the

concept of message with attachment if known and accepted in the art (e.g. email with

attachment). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to include attachment because by doing so it would efficiency of their

systems by allowing a file to be sent with a message instead of individually sending the message

and the file.

16.   As per claim 2, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 1 above. Zombek further taught wherein said identifier is a message routing network ID

(col. 22, lines 26-29).

17.   As per claim 3, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 2 above. Zombek further taught wherein said identifier is a message routing network ID

for said mapped service (col. 22, lines 26-29).

18.   As per claim 4, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 1 above. Zombek further taught comprising the step of associating said identifier with an

entity account upon authentication of said entity with said first service (col. 14, lines 66-col. 15,

lines 1).

19.   As per claim 5, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 1 above. Zombek further taught wherein said translating comprises adding an identifier of

said entity account to said message (col. 15, lines 26-33).

20.   As per claim 6, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 1 above. Zombek further taught wherein upon receipt of said translated message, said first

service associates said identifier with said entity account based on a mapping internal to said first

service (col. 22, lines 26-29, 51-59).

21.   As per claim 7, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 1 above. Zombek further taught comprising receiving a second message from said first

service, said second message being directed to said mapped service (col. 24, lines 49-56).

22.   As per claim 8, Zombek and Shiozawa taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 7 above. Zombek further taught comprising translating said second message for delivery

to said second service (col. 32, lines 66-col. 33, lines 2).

23.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giroux et al U.S.

Patent Application Publication 2004/0243574 (hereinafter Giroux) in view of Bantz et al, U.S.

Patent 6,925,488 (hereinafter Bantz).

24.   Giroux and Bankz were cited in the last office action.

25.   As per claim 15, Giroux taught the invention substantially as claimed comprising:

       providing a proxy service ((e.g., ASP server, 160, fig. 3) for messages transferred

between a first application service provider (110, fig. 3) and a second application service

provider (120, fig. 3) in a message routing network (page 3, paragraph 53) (i.e., ASP server 160

providing a proxy service for transferring data from ASP server 110 to ASP server 120), said

first application service provider and said second application service provider providing

application services for an enterprise (page 1, paragraph 6), said proxy service being provided by

the message routing network (fig. 3) and enabling said first application service provider to send

information on behalf of said enterprise to said second application service provider (page 4,

paragraph 65) (i.e., requesting data from ASP server 110 on behalf of the user and sending the

requested data to ASP server 120).

26.   Giroux did not specifically teach sending information without having knowledge of the

sender and the receiver. Bantz taught a proxy service enabling a first server to send information

on behalf of said enterprise to a second server without said first server and said second server

having knowledge of each other (col. 6, line 56-col. 7, line 25).

27. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Giroux and Bantz because Bantz's method of sending message without sender and receiver having knowledge of each other would increase the efficiency of Giroux's system by allowing message to be sent to recipients without burdening a the message sender with the identification of all of the recipients (col. 5, lines 25-31).

28. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giroux and Bantz in view of Zombek.

29. As per claim 16, Giroux and Bantz taught the invention substantially as claimed as in claim 15 above. Giroux and Bantz did not teach adding an account identifier to a message. Zombek taught wherein said proxy service adds an account identifier to a message that is transmitted to said second application service provider (col. 15, lines 26-33).

30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Giroux, Bantz and Zombek because Zombek's teaching of adding an account identifier to a message would increase the efficiency's of Giroux's and Bantz's systems by allowing a recipient to quickly identify the sender of the message.

31.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

  Ichinohe et al, U.S. Patent 6,148,411, disclosed a method of determining whether a route

  needs to be modified.

  Callon, U.S. Patent 7,035,202, disclosed a method of determining whether a route needs

  to be modified.

32.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, filed 3/27/06 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection and applicant's arguments with respect to

claims 15 and 16, filed 3/27/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

33.   In the remarks, applicant argued that:

  (1) the message router of Zombek does not function as a proxy through which

  two services communicate as required by claim 10.

  (2) ASP server of Giroux cannot be considered to be equivalent to the proxy

  service of claim 15.

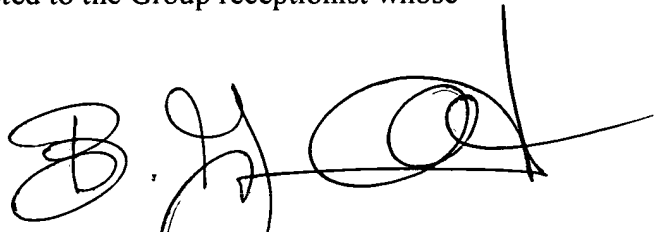 (3) it makes little sense to combine Giroux and Bantz.

34.   In response to point (1), Zombek taught a message router (MR) receiving a message and

redirect the message to a Back End Server (BES) (col. 22, lines 50-68). The MR certainly can be

consider as a proxy through with client application and server application communicate by

sending message.

35.   In response to point (2), applicant states in page 8, paragraph 5 that proxy service or

proxy server is defined as a service that allows clients to make indirect network connections to

other network services. A client connects to the proxy service, then requests a connection, file or

other resource available on a different server. The proxy service provides the resource either by

connecting to the specified server, or by serving the resource from a cache. It is noted that a

"proxy service" does not necessarily be functioning or be implemented on a proxy server, hence

does not inherent all the functionalities of a well known proxy server. Giroux taught the proxy

service with the function of messages transferred between a first application service provider and

a second application service provider in a message routing network, said proxy service being

provided by the message routing network and enabling said first application service provider to

send information of behalf of said enterprise to said second application service provider (see

rejection of claim 15 above) substantially as claimed in claim 15.

36.   In response to point (3), applicant alleges that Bankz teaching of transferring without first

application provider and said second application service provider having knowledge of each

other would be difficult to accomplish with Giroux teaching. Applicant states that Giroux is to

transfer data at the request of the user, it would be difficult to accomplish without the user having

knowledge of the destination (page 9, paragraph 1 of remark). Examiner disagree. A user in

Giroux's teaching can request transfer of data, wherein the transfer of data is based on the

message categories according to Bantz' s teaching without the user having knowledge of the

destination (col. 6, line 56-col. 7, line 25).

37.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A

shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from

the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the

mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the

THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on

the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory

period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action. Any inquiry

concerning this communication or earlier communications form the examiner should be directed

to Philip Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-3967. Any inquiry of a general nature or

relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose

telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Philip Lee

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER